

THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

“The Cincinnati Republican is well known and loved, to be the organ of what may be called the Harrison party. The first thing to be done is to call a meeting, which will be the subject of a public address by a person of influence, & will be followed by a general discussion. It will be the object of the meeting to agitate the subject of slavery in the secret of Columbia, will, of course, excite speculation. Its policy, we doubt not, is to lay the future course of the president & the anti-slavery question. We need not say, it will rend his party in fragments.”

The following extract from the Columbia correspondence, of the same paper, in regard to Mr. Webster's memorials, will show how deeply the slavery portion of the Harrison party has interested itself.

“The author of these combustible communications has already received more attention than he deserves, and I will pursue the subject no further, such marks to the dignity of the legislature, as seem to weaken their cause; & further, it is to be seen in its propriety in asking the Senate to pass laws which have been standing upon the books for twenty years, as their master would be granted, the hope of the Columbia opposition, of the Philanthropist, that large compensation would be paid to those who sold the Wilm. members into the contrary notwithstanding.”

But the correspondent too speak by authority, the thing is growing more clear every day, that is, that there are anti-slavery sections of the parties, which will not longer endure the severity of which associates—whi. will never submit to be driven by General Harrison or Mr. Benton, to defend the bulwarks of slavery.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Dr. Brooke wishes us to insert the following note of intelligence, contained in a letter addressed to him. The decision alluded to is highly important, just such, however, as might have been anticipated in view of former decisions of the same character.

Dr. Abraham Brooke, Clinton County, Ohio.

A decision of the Supreme court of Louisiana, was made on the 7th of December, 1810, in the case of Martin, Murphy, Siron, and Rice, in the name of Elizabeth Thomas vs. G. L. & others, to whom she was a colored woman, 38 years old, born in Illinois a free state, with the consent and knowledge of her owner—afterwards sold as a slave to this state, (Louisiana) Judgment in her favor, for her freedom affirmed.—*New Orleans Paper, Dec. 1810.*

CONGRESS.

*Senate, December 24.—*Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam,—which was read and ordered to a second reading. Several memorials were presented, and bills of a local character reported. Mr. Bentin moved for leave to bring in a bill to tax the circulation of banks and bankers, and all corporations, companies & individuals, that issued paper currency, and spoke at considerable length. The reception of the bill was opposed, on the ground of its unconstitutionality in being the exclusive privilege of the House to originate bills of revenue.

Mr. Hubbard moved to lay the question of the bill before the Senate, and it was voted, under the rule, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the investment in the stocks of several states of this Union of funds held by the government of the United States, and the amount of the interest received out of the interest thereon, be paid to the United States of the debts of the several states, in the event of their future payment to pay the same.

Resolved, That the purchase, by authority of any Executive Department of the Government, of the stocks of the several states of this Union, of which the subsequent sale of the same by a disowning state is an unconstitutional and wasteful dilapidation of the public funds.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Executive Government of the United States to require of the government of each and every state of this Union, whose stocks of the public moneys held in trust by the government of the United States, have not been duly punctually paid, or spent or expended, of the interest thereon, that he return the said stocks and repayment of the principal, so soon as possible by the terms of the contracts upon which such stocks have been issued, and be sent to the U.S.

Resolved, That the further investment of any funds of the United States in stocks of the several states ought forthwith to be prohibited by law; and that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

The business in relation to the Navy Fund was then resumed, and a long discussion ensued, when the previous question was moved, and before the question on seconding this motion was decided, an adjournment was moved and carried.

*Senate, January 4.—*Several bills were introduced, a bill to authorize experiments to be made on the application of steam-power to harbor defence. Mr. Fillmore gave notice that he would leave to introduce a bill to extend the laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon.

*House, December 31.—*In answer to a call of the House, a message was received from the Treasury, Post-office Department, and Clerk of the House. Several bills were read a first and second time, and referred to the appropriate Committees. The next business in order was a motion of Mr. Reynolds of Illinois, to refer a memorial from the legislature of that State, to the Committee on Public Lands, with the following instructions—to repair a full & grant prospective pre-emption to settlers on the public lands, and to reduce the price to settlers, according to the price of sand-lands.” Mr. Reynolds alvocated his motion at some length. Mr. Pickens regretted the subject was introduced now—wished that it might be postponed for a new Congress.

Mr. Cost Johnson moved to amend the instructions submitted by Mr. Reynolds, by substituting the full swing—

“To refer to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report a bill to have the proceeds of the sale of the public domain divided among the states in an equal ratio, to be used by the states for internal improvement, education, or any other purpose, as may be deemed best by the several states resorting thereto.”

After considerable discussion the House adjourned till the 28th.

*Senate, December 28.—*A communication was read from the Department of State, transmitting an abstract of returns, showing the number of seamen registered, in each collection district of the Union, during the year ending September 30, 1840, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The total number of seamen registered above in 1840, was 8,091—native, 7,391; naturalized, 140.

Several petitions for a general bankrupt law were presented, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Davis presented a memorial, praying for the repeal or modification of the act of Mar. 29, 1830, regulating commerce between the United States and British colonies. After some discussion, in which the great importance of the memorial was conceded, it was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

*House, December 25.—*The amendment of Mr. Cost Johnson, to Mr. Reynold's motion in

the House, to the effect of a memorial to the President, to be the organ of what may be called the Harrison party. The first thing to be done is to call a meeting, which will be the subject of a public address by a person of influence, & will be followed by a general discussion between the two governments.

A bill was taken up in Committee on the 25th, proposing \$151,352.30 in the public treasury, to be appropriated, for the payment of expenses for helping to discharge the navy pension fund. The following resolution was agreed to, as an amendment:—“That in the act of March 30, 1837, entitled ‘An Act for the more equitably managing the public library pension fund,’ be, and it is hereby enacted, that the same be repealed to be effective on the 1st day of January next, and that the same be replaced by an act to be entitled ‘An act to establish a pension fund for the benefit of the naval officers and sailors who have served in the navy.’”

Mr. Adams on less information, voted to enter the fatal clause of the bill, and the House, after a vote of 110 to 90, passed the bill.

*Senate, December 29.—*The death of Felix Grundy was announced with suitable remarks, by Mr. Anderson, who was resolved that the Senate go in mourning by wearing black capes on the left arm for thirty days—until that the White of the Union.

The Navy Pension Fund being again called up, the House voted to reconsider the same on the amendment by Mr. Shepard, which was agreed to, as follows:—“That in the act of March 30, 1837, entitled ‘An Act for the more equitably managing the public library pension fund,’ be, and it is hereby enacted, that the same be repealed to be effective on the 1st day of January next, and that the same be replaced by an act to be entitled ‘An act to establish a pension fund for the benefit of the naval officers and sailors who have served in the navy.’”

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POETRY.

For the Philanthropist.

Promptu.
Seeing the cedar tree in the Emancipator need
the emblem of the Liberty Party.

A song of the tow'ning old cedar tree,
The emblem of the free,
Here's glorious success to his tall, proud crest,
Nay it stade the buckeye tree!
He hath stood in the wintry tempest's blast,
No trembling fear shoud he,
But fro' he stood as the storm howld past,
With his strong arms branching free.

CEDARS.

Then sing to the hove old cedar tree,
Who shall rule in this land so long,
Here's health and reason to his b'g and green,
When the buckeye tree is gone.

v.
He saw the long ago, when popular rage,
Was a sad sight to see,
And church and hall, both large and small,
Here shut in the face of the free;
And the night throughout, the mad'ning shout,
Was heard by the drunken train;
They, a'le and the base, shall die in disgrace,
But the cedar shall remain.*

CEDARS.

Then sing to the hove old cedar tree &c.

* When the strong but perishable Hickory, the little and sensitive Elm, the soft, and deceitful Buckeye, shall have rotted into oblivion—our serviceable, fragrant, and ever enduring Cedar shall stretch its sheltering arms over the nation, and tower aloft as a memorial of virtuous deeds, and a witness to the latest ages, that God loves the good, and them that honor him, he will honor.—E. man.

NIGHT.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.
Night is the time to rest;
How sweet when labors close,
To gather round an aching breast;
The curtain of repose;
Stretch out the tired limbs and lay the head
Upon our own slight bed!

Night is the time for dreams;
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is and truth that seems
Blend in fantastic strife;
Ah! visions less beguiling than
Than waking dreams by daylight are!

Night is the time to toil;
To plough the dry field,
Intent to find the buried spoil
Its wealthy furrows yield;
Till all is ours that sage taught,
That poets sung, or heroes wrought.

Night is the time to weep;
To weep with unseen tears
Those graves of memory, where sleep
The joys of other years,
Hope that were angels in their birth,
But perish young, like things on earth!

Night is the time to watch;
On ocean's dark expanse,
To hail the Pleiades, or catch
The full moon's earliest glance,
That brings unto the home-sick maid
All we have loved and left behind.

Night is the time for care;
Brooding on hours misspent,
To see the spectre of despair
Come to our lonely tent!
Like Brutus midst his slumbering host,
Started by Caesar's fatal ghost.

Night is the time to muse;

Then from the eye the soul

Takes flight, and with expanding views

Beyond the stony pole,

Describes atwair the abysm of night

The dawn of uncreated light.

Night is the time for death;

When all around is peace,

Gladly to find the weary breath,

From sin and suffering cease;

That heaven's bliss, and give the sign

To parting friends—such death may find!

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

The following stirring and eloquent extracts are from Dr. Channing's recent pamphlet on West India Emancipation:

In the whole history of efforts for human happiness, it is doubtful, if another example can be found of so great a revolution accomplished with so few sacrifices, and such immediate reward. Compare with this the American Revolution, which had for its end to shake off a yoke too light to be named by the side of domestic slavery. Through what fields of blood, and years of suffering, did we seek civil freedom, a boon insignificant in comparison with freedom from an owner's grasp! It is the ordinary law of Providence, that great blessings shall be gained by great sacrifices, and that the most beneficial social changes shall bring immediate suffering.—That near a million of human beings should pass in a day from the deepest degradation to the rights of freemen, with so little agitation of the social system, is a fact so strange, that we naturally suspect at first some tinge of the pictures from the author's sympathies; and we are brought to full conviction only by the simplicity and minuteness of its details. For one, I should have rejoiced in Emancipation as an unparallelled good, had the immediate results worn a much darker hue. I wanted to know, that social order was preserved, that the laws were respected after Emancipation. I felt, that, were anarchy escaped, no evil worse than slavery could take its place. I had not forgotten the doctrine of our fathers, that human freedom was worth vast sacrifices, that it could hardly be bought at too great a price.

I proceed now to offer a few remarks on several topics suggested by Mr. Gurney's book, and I shall close by considering the duties which belong to individuals and to the free States in relation to slavery.

The first topic suggested by our author, and perhaps the most worthy of note, is naturally to show that Emancipation has been accompanied with little pecuniary loss; that is, nominal speculation is not to be condemned. He evidently supposes, that he is writing for a people who will judge of this grand event in history by the standard of commercial profit or loss. In this view, this noble book tells more than a thousand stories, as 'tis of pitiful our times. In speaking of West India emancipation, it has been common for men to

say, We must wait for fact; and what facts have they waited for? They have waited so long, that the master, after flogging many years on his pre-cess, had lost nothing by the triumph of justice and humanity, that the slave after being freed, was to sell it large an income as before to his employer. The delicate sensibility to the rights of the wrong-doer, this concern for property, this unconcern for human nature, is a sign of the little progress made even here to free principles and of mere ignorance of the greatness of such a cause.

Every good man must protest against this mode of settling the question of Emancipation. It seems to be taken for granted by not a few, that in consequence of this event, the crops have fallen, the number of coffee beans or sugar hogsheads is lessened, then Emancipation is to be pronounced a failure, and the great act of freeing a people from the most abominable bondage is to be set down as folly. At the North and the South, the same doctrine has seized on the public mind. It runs through our cities, not excepting the very largest. The bright spirits of Emancipation, who are numerous for our newspaper, but the few live in the country, that this island has shipped these thousands of slaves, than in the days of slavery, is plentiful writing to be published far and wide; and Emancipation is a curse, because the civilized world must pay a few cents more to bring tea or coffee to the due degree of savor. It passes for an 'ulterior' of philosophy, to prize a million of human beings above as many pounds of sugar.

What is the great end of civilized society? Not coffee and sugar; not the greatest possible amount of mineral, vegetable or animal productions; but the protection of the rights of its members. The exercise of rights, especially of the poorest and most excret, to increase of property, is one of the most flagrant cruelties of the social state. That every man should have his due, not that a few proprietors should riot on the soil, sweat and blood of many, this is the great design of the union of men into communities. Emancipation was not meant to increase the crops, but to restore to human beings their birthright, to give every man the free use of his powers for his own and other's good.

That the production of sugar would be diminished for a time, in consequence of Emancipation, was a thing to be expected if not desired. It is in the sugar culture, that the slaves in the West Indies have been most overworked. In Cuba, we are told by men, who have given particular attention to that island, that the mortality on the sugar estates is ten per cent annually, so that a whole gang is used up and swept off in ten years. Suppose Emancipation introduced into Cuba—Would not the production of sugar be diminished? Ought not every man to desire the diminution? I do not say that such atrocious cruelty was common in the British Islands. But it was in this department chiefly, that the slaves were exposed to excessive toil. It was to be expected then, when left free, they would prefer other modes of industry. Accordingly, whilst the sugar is diminished, the ordinary articles of subsistence have increased. Some of the slaves have become small farmers, and many more, who hire themselves as laborers, cultivate small patches of land on their account. There is another important consideration. Before the freedom, the women formed an inconsiderable part of the gang who labored on the sugar crops. These are now very much, if not wholly withdrawn. It is a grief to a man, who has the spirit of a man, that women's burdens are made lighter! Other causes of the diminution of the sugar crop may be found in Mr. Gurney's book; but these are enough to show, that this effect is due in part to the good working of Emancipation, to a relief of the male and female slave, in which we ought to rejoice.

Before the Emancipation, I expected that the immediate result of the measure would be more or less idleness, and consequently a diminution of produce. How natural was it to anticipate, that men who had worked under the lash, and had looked on exemption from toil as the happiness of paradise, should surrender themselves more or less to sloth on becoming their own masters! It is the curse of a bad system to unfit men at first for a better. That the paralyzing effect of slavery should continue after its extinction, that the slave should at first produce less than before, is not a matter of wonder. The wonder is, and it is a great one, that the slaves in the West Indies have, in their new condition, been so greatly influenced by the motives of freedom, and of the spirit of industry, as to far survived the system of compulsion, under which they had been trained; that so many refined tastes and wants have been so soon developed. Here is the wonderland of all this shows, what we have often heard, that the negro is more susceptible of civilization from abroad than any other class of men. That some, perhaps, many of the slaves, have worked too little, is not to be denied, nor can we blame them much for it. All of us I suspect, under like circumstances, would turn our first freedom into a holiday. Besides, when we think, that they have been swaying and bleeding to us in all manner of luxury a few indolent proprietors, they do not seem very merciful for a short emulation of their superiors. The negro sleeping all day under the shade of the palm trees, might not offend our master's sense, much more than the 'owner' himself, is said to be fond of the sloth and filth of a savage. It is an effect for all these benefits, that the custom house reports a diminution of the staples of slavery.

Present State of Syria.
Dr. Bowring's report on Syria, which has just been distributed, sues a valuable body of information on the state of that country, much of which is new to the British public. Syria is estimated to contain about 50,000 square miles—the whole population seems about a million to six hundred thousand. The revenue for 1815 amounted to about \$40,000,000. The expenditure exceeds the revenue by about \$60,000. Dr. Bowring says—

"It cannot be doubted that the population of Syria is very enormous in a pecuniary point of view to the English. It is generally received opinion that the 35,000 purses (175,000,000 sterling) which are paid in tribute to the Pasha, and which did not appear in the statement furnished by the Government, are usually paid by Egypt. This enormous amount of the surplus revenue of the viceregal territories in Africa are swallowed up by the Asiatic possessions."

All the accounts agree that the population is decreasing, in consequence of the conversion and the forced return to which the industrious classes have been subjected.

"Mr. Moore," says Dr. Bowring, estimates the native forces of Syria at from 40,000 to 50,000 men. The last conscription saluted about 15,000 men to the army, and between 7,000 and 8,000 had reached Syria from Egypt. Since the Egyptian conquest there have been three conscriptions. They are carried on in the most irregular manner, by a sort of general arrest, which is conducted about the streets, in the fields, and in the dwellings of the people. A medical examination takes place, the natives most despised, and the others dismissed only to secure a second capture.

The following extract comes from a representation of the British merchant in Aleppo, speaks volumes as to the misery of men in Syria, the true rule of the Pasha. Among the grievances complained of are—

"The seizing of cattle and mules by Government for its own purposes without giving notice, without leaving portions for the purposes of trade, and without remunerating the owners."

"The system of seizing conscripts for the army, from all classes by force, and for a period of indefinite service in a foreign country produces these consequences."

"Debtors flee to hiding, and are often taken for soldiers, whereby debts are often endangered, and always delayed."

"A large proportion of the able and industrious youth are taken from the cities—the agricultural products from the villages—decreasing the industry and production of the country, and by consequence the consumption of British goods."

"But the evil of this system is wider and deeper spread—debtors flee, and debts are endangered—the earnings of wages are taken, and the incomes of families reduced. But the Turks suffer more from the insolence of the men employed to take away their young men—the robbery of their women, when it is frequently occurred! their

intense suffering during that time, has been ill in consequence of their want of means, that many were in imminent danger. We have now learned the name of the brave and gallant man who fell through the hands of the rebels—

"Ag. 5, 1815, to Major John M. Walmsley, and James Bentinck, Esq., in London, England, who were killed in the battle of Albuera, on the 16th April, 1812, in the service of the British Army."

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